

GRANDMOTHER'S PENNY JAR

We feel slightly more confident now. New York's garment workers began to roll yesterday. They came in with \$60 from four of them, to be credited to George Morris, and another \$7 from two others. On top of this, that splendid little gray-haired garment worker from the Bronx, Ella, was up once again, this time with \$13 in collections from three friends.

We received altogether less than \$1,400 for the day, bringing us to slightly more than \$3,000. It is not enough, and the

Received yesterday	\$ 1,383.53
Total Thus Far	\$ 8,124.24
Still to Go	\$51,875.76

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

threat of creditors still continues to hang daily over us. We ask that our readers and supporters speed up the process of raising the \$60,000 we need to keep going for the next few months.

Among yesterday's contributions was \$10 from one of our publishers, the splendid Rev. Eliot White. Now elderly and almost blind, he lives with a daughter in Massachusetts.

"I know you will believe me that it is with sincere regret that I am no longer able to be with you in person, but as long as I live I shall be with you in close bonds of comradeship.

"Please add the enclosed token to the drive with my heartfelt good wishes.

"Clasping your hands across the space between us, and rejoicing in all that you are and are so valiantly accomplishing, I remain,

"Ever affectionately yours,

"ELIOT WHITE."

A contribution, too, came from the penny jar of a grandmother, and another in behalf of a one-week baby boy, who will contribute \$1 weekly.

There were 302 pennies in the jar.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," ran the accompanying letter. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. But I want to assure you that the D.W. is part of my budget and I'm sure thousands of other workers feel the same way."

Two newspapermen came in with \$40 "to keep the press free and to help a good newspaper when it is down."

A group of printers came up with \$20, and there was \$20 from several distributive workers.

Two places from which contributions are almost equally rare, Trieste and Ohio, came up with money.

From Trieste, there came \$5 from an old friend, Nell Cattanar, out of the first American money she has seen since she left America with her husband, Tony, victim of the deportation frenzy. (Continued on Page 6)

BULLETIN Nelson, Dolsen Out on Bail

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Steve Nelson and James Dolsen, two of the Pittsburgh Smith Act victims were released today on bail. Judge Rabe Marsh signed the order for their release after bonds totaling \$25,000 had been put for Nelson and \$20,000 for Dolsen.

Charney Can Get Radio Time If Petitions Put Him on the Ballot

Station WQXR has informed the Citizens Committee to Elect George Blake Charney that the committee can receive time on the air only if Charney gets on the ballot.

Charney, Communist leader persecuted under the Smith Act, is running for Manhattan District Attorney on the independent Peoples Rights Party. He must receive 5,000 signatures on his nominating petition. Campaign committee spokesmen have said they are shooting for 8,000 to play safe. They estimate there were about 2,200 as of Monday night.

Deadline for filing the petition is Sept. 29, just one week away.

His campaign workers must gather an average of some 800 nightly, and 2,000 over the weekend to reach the 8,000.

The WQXR letter is seen as enhancing the importance of Charney's getting on the ballot since it is the only way in which the Communist Party in New York will be able to broadcast its views and position on the problems facing the people in the election.

The Citizens Committee urged maximum turnout of campaign workers for the next week to guarantee the job will be done.

Headquarters are located at: 73 W. 99th St., 2nd floor; Great Central Palace, (Room 4) 96 Clinton St.; 1878 Third Ave. at East 103rd St.; 217 W. 125th St. (Room 415).

Watch Your Pockets

—See Page 5

Daily Worker

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AFL Expels Ryan Union; to Form New Docker Body

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The 72nd convention of the AFL today expelled the International Longshoremen's Association for following practices of "crime and lawlessness." A sweeping majority of 700 delegates approved ouster action, in a roll call vote.

The resolution adopted calls for the naming of a committee of five AFL vice-presidents to supervise the new organization for at least a year. The decision call for an immediate canvass of all the ILA affiliates and inclusion of the maximum of the ILA locals within the new organization and preservation of their contracts.

The resolution noted that all efforts to get the ILA itself to cleanse the criminal elements out of its ranks were of no avail, and that even suspension of the union had not stimulated an effort to carry out the "cleanup" directives of the AFL of last February.

The action, with only the votes of the ILA delegation and Masters

and Mates in opposition, came after lifetime president Joseph Ryan made his plea mainly on the ground that the ILA's leaders have fought communism.

Ryan recalled boastfully that in the 20s he was named one of a committee of five to investigate communism in the fur workers' union of New York.

RECALLS 'STRUGGLE'

Ryan, who appeared confused and incoherent, pleaded that "we went along with every policy of the AFL." He recalled his 20-year struggle against Harry Bridges and claimed that if his gangsters hadn't kept control of the New York waterfront the result of the last war would not be so good. He repeated his claim that the misappropriation of funds for which he is now under indictment was money to "fight communism."

"The Communists have been after me since 1925," he almost wept.

In an 11th hour effort, Ryan and ILA secretary-treasurer Harry Heselgren proposed that the AFL's committee of five conduct a convention of the ILA and take over the organization as it is.

Delegate Turko of a small news- (Continued on Page 6)

Yonkers Truck Shut for Probe Of Racketeers

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 22.—Yonkers Raceway was ordered closed today, and Gov. Dewey said he may order a special investigation of "vicious labor racketeering" by Local 32-E Building Service Employees at the track.

Dewey ordered district attorneys in Bronx and Westchester counties to report to him here tomorrow on current track and murder investigations involving the raceway.

The State Harness Racing Commission ordered immediate suspension of Yonkers' license.

The track has been scheduled to open Monday for the annual fall meet.

The commission said it will take "no further action" on the license until it receives new employment affidavits from each of the track's 1,200 employees.

Medina Kills Suit On Bank Monopoly

Judge Harold R. Medina, who directed the framing of the 11 Communist leaders in 1949, dismissed a government suit against the 17 giant investment banking houses yesterday.

The anti-trust action was filed nearly six years ago, on Nov. 28, 1947. The trial started in November, 1950, in the same Foley Square courthouse where Eugene Dennis and his 10 comrades were tried the year before. Judge Medina showed his extreme sympathy for the bankers from the very first day. He was constantly heckling the prosecutors and declaring they didn't seem to have any case.

The defendant bankers represented many billion dollars of Wall Street finance. They included the huge Morgan Stanley bank, controlled by the House of Morgan; and the First Boston Corp., controlled by the Rockefellers and Mellons.

The bankers were charged with

AM-WQXR-FM

THE RADIO STATIONS OF

The New York Times

289 WEST 43rd STREET • NEW YORK 36 • LACKAWANNA 4-1100

ELLIOTT M. SANDERS
Executive Vice President

September 18, 1953

Mr. Simon W. Gerzon
5550 18th Avenue
Brooklyn 14, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gerzon:

Your letter to Mr. Robert Silverman has been referred to me.

It is our policy to accept contracts for political broadcasts only from candidates on the ballot of a specific election. We do not sell time for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a nominating petition.

When and if your candidate, Mr. Charney, is placed on the ballot by the Board of Elections, we will be glad to discuss the question of time on the air on behalf of his candidacy.

Very truly,

ELLIOTT M. SANDERS
Executive Vice President

UN Delegates of Asia, Africa Bare Dulles' Hypocrisy

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 22.—The Administration's foreign policy as projected by Secretary Dulles is meeting open criticism from spokesmen of African and Asian countries.

The noteworthy fact is that certain governments which now dare to oppose the viewpoint of official Washington have been regarded as dependent on Washington, viz., the governments of Pakistan and Liberia.

In the general debate of the eighth Assembly here last Friday, for instance, Pakistan's Mohammed Zafrullah Kahn collided head-on with the Eisenhower-Dulles version of developments in Indo-China.

Dulles had talked about the French promise of independence last July ending the "pretext" of the Vietminh that they were fighting a war for national independence. Zafrullah observed that the promised grant of independence had been made only after the people themselves sought to take back rights taken from them by the French. He wondered if this was what Dulles had in mind by "the efficacy of peaceful change."

SOURCE OF TENSION

Zafrullah said that one source of world tension was the fact that some people believe that certain men are entitled for one reason or another to exercise domination over others, although such belief is an "affront of human dignity."

He agreed that "peaceful change" is desirable. But what if such "peaceful change" is blocked by those exercising domination, and if measures to put it into effect are repressed, asked the Pakistan delegate.

Zafrullah asked what really was the difference between the case of Indo-China and the case of Tunisia and Morocco? Perhaps, he said, it was that the people of Indo-China had resorted to armed struggle against the French, while the people of Tunisia and Morocco had put their faith in "peaceful change." He warned that they could not be counted on to do so indefinitely.

LIBERIA'S CASE

An African viewpoint was presented in the general debate Monday by Ambassador Henry Ford Cooper, chairman of the Liberian delegation. In view of Liberia's position as a virtual dependency of the Firestone rubber trust and the Morgan mining interests, it might have been expected that Cooper would follow the example of Washington's Latin American satellites and give an almost verbatim repetition of Dulles' ideas.

But this did not happen. Cooper tried to take a middle position. His speech was notably lacking in the usual anti-Soviet, anti-Communist recriminations and epithets. He laid stress on the necessity for the United Nations to fulfill its obligations under the Charter. But he was most emphatic on questions relating to the strengthening of racism and colonialism—of which the North Atlantic aggressive bloc, led by the Eisenhower Administration—are guilty.

CHALLENGES COLONIALISM

This section of his statement, which I think worth quoting in full, is a defiant challenge to the policies of this bloc:

The doctrine of the master race, enunciated by Hitler, and the cry for *Lebensraum* used by the Nazis in their world propaganda, brought into focus the present-day clash of color and the awakening of the national aspiration of the peoples of Asia and Africa. The theories and policies of the Nazi regime seem to have worked in reverse; notably in Asia, where the shackles of

bondage and the stigma of color have been forced to give way to the surge of nationalism which is today a reality in the new states of the East.

"It was bound to follow that such outbursts of national aspirations could not be confined to a particular race or to a particular zone or hemisphere—that the rhythm would eventually be picked up in those parts of the world and among those races of mankind that were still subjected to oppression and intimidation.

"This rising tide of demand for self-determination and independence, spreading from the East, now beats upon the shores and seeps its way into the innermost part of that continent once known as Darkest Africa. It cannot be arrested. It might be temporarily checked, but it will eventually drive all obstacles from its way.

"We, as Liberians, whose existence was brought into being through grinding oppression, cannot be indifferent to and uninterested in the far cry of our brethren in Africa—or in the East or West, North or South, or any portion of the universe. We have known the pains of oppression and the sting of the color stigma, and we owe it to our national self-respect, to our race, to our continent, to our fellow Africans and to mankind itself to lend an ear to the plaintive cries for freedom and to give all the support we can to the aspirations of those people whose only wish is to be free men, masters of their own destinies!

"No coercion or intimidation, no promises or cajolery will deter us in this cause."

Speaking also for an Asian people in the debate last Friday was Dr. Sunario, Foreign Minister of Indonesia. Dr. Sunario also warned of the "dangerous spectre of conflict raised by the continued domination of one people by another." He declared Indonesia would stand firm "in defending the rights of all still dependent and oppressed peoples."

Dr. Sunario called attention to "a steady worsening and deterioration of conditions" in Tunisia and Morocco, which raised the "threat of open conflict in North Africa." His remarks also applied, he said, to the "policy of apartheid" in the Union of South Africa.

Such statements served to underscore the characterization made Monday by Soviet representative Andrei Vishinsky of "the policy of force or strength, which reactionary circles in the United States and allied countries are stubbornly trying to put through." Vishinsky said these circles "seek to act not by way of negotiation but by way of diktat, exaggerating apparently their own potentiality of strength and underestimating the real international situation and the real balance of power in the world."

Such a policy, Vishinsky said, is "doomed to failure."



TWU Local Acts On Threats by Transit Bosses

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The executive board of Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers Union held a mass meeting last night to draft action in opposition to the New York City Transit Authority's threat to "reorganize" working schedules and cut services.

Angered by the Authority's latest statement, which amounted to a declaration that the workers can go to the devil, the executive board was expected to sanction "job action" which might include invoking the "Book of Rules." Rigid adherence to the ancient and outmoded safety rules would amount to a drastic slowdown and yet would conform to the contract between the union and the city.

In a telegram Monday to TWU president Michael Quill, the authority had arrogantly declared, "We are of the opinion that we can establish the proposed schedule of runs without seeking your prior authority or approval."

Not only are the proposed changes inimical to the interests of the transit workers, but they would sharply worsen the already poor service on the subways, particularly in non-rush hours. For example, whereas there is now a 20 minute wait between trains on many of the subsidiary subway lines before and after the rush hours, the Authority's new schedules call for a full half hour wait.

The authority has already cut down on service, according to a TWU spokesman. He said that normally about 100 new cars are added to the system to accommodate children attending the city's schools. This year, the union official said, instead of adding more trains, the authority merely added one car to the 10-car trains.

As far as the union has been able to ascertain, this amounted to a loss of about eight full trains and five half trips daily.

The Authority's new schedules, expected to affect 14,570 subway and bus workers, are to be posted at the car barns and subway yards next week, although they are not to go into effect until after the municipal elections. The workers are going to be asked to select preferred runs on the basis of seniority, and refusal to make selections may be one form of protest by the men.

The union spokesman said there is a "groundswell" of unrest among the workers.

The arbitration panel which grew out of last January's strike against eight private bus lines is reported to have reached agreement on 395 of the 397 issues be-

JOURNALISM DEPT:

The Times and 'Imperialism'

FROM THE editorial in Monday's New York Times entitled "Imperialism in Asia":

"The United Kingdom is working hard to get broader self-government in Malaya. . . . The French are trying to grant independence to the states of Indo-China. . . ."

Since the United Kingdom is busily engaged in Malaya shooting down Malays fighting for self-government, and the French are busy in Indo-China dropping napalm bombs on the wives and children of the Indo-Chinese who are fighting for independence, it becomes clear that what George III's Redcoats and Hessians were really doing at Lexington and Concord was trying very hard to grant self-government and independence to the 13 colonies. History teachers please note!

Another lesson for the journalism students may be found in the Times' News Summary and Index, which reports blandly "Two Chinese Communist armies have left North Korea and two more are expected to leave soon. However, the Reds' military strength is not reduced, since those withdrawn will be replaced by North Koreans."

Aha, those Koreans are invading Korea again!

FRAMEUP MASS TRIAL OF 101 OPENED BY BATISTA

The de facto terrorist government of Gen. Fulgencio Batista is proceeding with its fantastic plans to frame-up Cuban progressive leaders by trying to implicate them in the unsuccessful July 26 opportunist putsch in Santiago de Cuba, where 93 were reported to have been killed.

The frameup is being attempted in connection with the greatest mass trial in Cuban history which started Monday in Santiago's Palace of Justice. One hundred and one persons are being accused of participating in or planning the armed uprising.

There are some among the 101 who have admitted participating in the revolt. But others among them point out they have consistently opposed such putches as harmful to the efforts to solve Cuba's problems.

Included in the latter group, whom the Batista government is trying to frame, are Lazaro Pena, vice president of the CTAL; Joaquin Ordoqui, organizational secretary of the Popular Socialist

fore it. The two remaining issues, rates and hours of work and effective and retroactive dates, are still being hotly disputed by the management and labor protagonists on the arbitration panel, according to Walter Lynch, the panel's chairman.

Lynch said, however, that he expected the disagreements to be resolved and the arbitrators' findings to be announced early next week.

The arbitration panel which grew out of last January's strike against eight private bus lines is reported to have reached agreement on 395 of the 397 issues be-

The Civil Rights Congress is appealing for a flood of telegrams protesting the frame-up of Lazaro Pena and other progressives, and demanding restoration of civil liberties in Cuba. Telegrams should be sent to:

Gen. Fulgencio Batista,
Presidential Palace,
Havana, Cuba.

(Communist) Party and three other top PSP leaders: Juan Marinello, president, and one of Latin America's foremost intellectuals; Blas Roca, general secretary, and Agustín Escalante, editor of the PSP newspaper Hoy.

The police have not succeeded in finding Marinello, Roca or Escalante.

Other PSP members also fraudulently accused, are believed to be among those being tried.

Soldiers and police carrying machine guns patrol the area around the trial site and refuse to allow "unauthorized" persons closer than four to five blocks.

Only 50 seats have been assigned to spectators and newspapermen in the small courtroom. Cameras have been banned.

Three magistrates are trying the case, which is expected to take two weeks.

Soviet Georgian Premier Replaced

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The premier of the Georgian Soviet Republic, Valerian M. Bakradze, had been replaced by David D. Galashvili, it was announced by Tiflis Radio today.

Charge Congressman Helps Evoke Law on Mexican Immigrant Labor

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 22 (FP).—A freshman congressman, Bob Wilson (R-Calif) has been accused of cooperating with big commercial ranch operators to get border patrolmen to open the border to Mexican farm workers. The increase in personnel was great enough so that border guards could round up Mexicans who had entered illegally by going after them on farms where they were working near the border.

The Labor Leader, official organ of the Central Labor Council here, charged that through Wilson's efforts "huge loopholes were torn in the guardian line at the boundary and literally truckloads of the wetbacks (Mexican farm workers) poured into San Diego county while the border patrol carefully looked the other way for a day or so."

During a recent inspection trip in this region, Attorney General Herbert Brownell was told of the vast extent of illegal migration of Mexicans to the U. S. He said he would curb the deluge.

After Brownell's trip, the border patrol was reinforced. In San Diego county specifically the increase in personnel was great enough so that border guards could round up Mexicans who had entered illegally by going after them on farms where they were working near the border. The raids were resumed in a few days after the State Employment Department Farm Labor Bureau said plenty of Mexican nationals who had entered legally were now available.

"Many farmers," said Edwin A. Bird of the bureau, "employ only legal Mexican help and are perfectly satisfied with their financial return. It is certainly not fair to allow a select few to make, say, \$150 to \$200 a day more by employing illegal workers. The people who are obeying the law resent an abuse of it."

The growers claim too much red tape is involved in hiring the legal Mexican nationals. They are required to provide suitable housing and sanitation facilities for legal Mexican labor and this involves more cost for most growers.

Striking Arma Engineers Meet Mediators

Hope for an early settlement of the two-month strike against the Arma Corp. rose yesterday as negotiators for the Engineers Association and company officials went to Washington to meet with Federal Mediation and Conciliation service director Whitley P. McCoy.

The engineers went on strike this week. They have in the past refused to cross the picket lines of the 4,500 production workers, members of Locals 460 and 464 International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO).

The CIO union reached agreement with management last week but announced that they will not consider returning to work until the engineers win their demands.

Demanding a 15 percent general wage increase and a pension plan, the engineers yesterday continued to picket the company plants in Carlo Place, L.I. and Brooklyn.

Lodge Bars UN Debate on Korea Conference Plan

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 22.—Big question marks still hang over the political conference on Korea, which is supposed to open in exactly five weeks, with no decisions in sight on just which countries are going to attend.

The U. S. opposes the participation of India and other Asian neutrals, and favors Soviet participation only if that country is invited by China.

The Soviet Union wants the whole issue of who should attend the parley and what kind of parley it should be debated by the UN General Assembly.

Today, the U. S. again had its way when the UN Assembly's Steering Committee turned down a Soviet proposal to put the issue on the UN agenda and permit a full-scale debate. The vote was 11 to 2, with Yugoslavia abstaining.

Ambassador Henry Lodge made a bid for a few more confusing headlines, however, when he expressed readiness to send a representative to meet with Chinese and North Korean spokesmen in order "to facilitate the negotiations for the arrangements of the proposed political conference." Lodge suggested that the conference it-

Rep. Celler Hits Un-Americans' Smear of Rabbis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) asked the House Un-American Activities Committee today to hear testimony in defense of the late rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Judah L. Magnes.

Benjamin Gitlow, government stooge, had accused Wise and Magnes of "carrying out communist Party instructions" in testimony before the House Committee on July 7. Gitlow included the two dead rabbis in a list of nine clergymen.

Celler, in a letter to Un-American chairman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), asked that a committee meeting be called to hear witnesses who knew both Wise and Magnes. "They cannot now, unfortunately, speak for themselves," Celler said. "There are others who can."

Corliss Lamont to Be Questioned by McCarthy Group



LAMONT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy said today his Senate permanent investigating subcommittee will question author Corliss Lamont in closed session at New York tomorrow about use of his works by the Army for indoctrinating troops.

McCarthy said one or more of Lamont's works on the Soviet Union has been used by the military in training courses.

Soviet Envoy Visits Egyptian Foreign Minister

CAIRO, Sept. 22.—Soviet minister Joseph Kozyrev called today on Mohammed Fawzi, Egyptian foreign minister, to discuss "foreign military bases in Egypt," it was reported here.

The visit was made on the day after Andrei Vishinsky demanded, in the United Nations in New York, that foreign military bases in all countries be dismantled.

7,000 Strike At Chesapeake Phone Company

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—Some 7,000 workers at nearly 100 exchanges of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. went on strike today after negotiators failed to agree to a new work contract at an all-night session with Federal mediators.

Robert W. Bailey, representative of the CIO Communications Workers of America, notified mediators officially that the strike was set.

Bailey said the union is asking wage increases of \$2 to \$3 a week and the company has offered 50 cents to \$2.50.

Fight on Fare Marks Halley 10-Point Program

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 10-point program featuring a pledge to "fight for" the return of the 10-cent fare, abolish the Transit Authority control over subways and buses and smash the "boss" deals with Gov. Dewey which were made by Mayors O'Dwyer and Impellitteri, highlighted a keynote speech to 500 campaign workers at the McAlpin Hotel Monday night by Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate for mayor.

Halley's address was aimed at stimulating support from anti-machine voters in the Democratic and Republican Parties and win for him a second line on the voting machine, through Independent Party petitions.

In the main, Halley directed his fire against his Democratic oppo-

nent Robert F. Wagner, as the "tool" of Tammany Hall and the captive of the "political bosses," though he also assailed his Republican foe Harold Riegelman as a pawn of Gov. Dewey and a mouthpiece locally for the reactionary Republican Party.

This concentration on an opponent who joined with him against the Transit Authority's 15-cent fare deal disturbed many voters, including several campaign associates of Halley. There was no question of the validity in much of Halley's blast at Tammany Hall's link with corruption and the underworld grip of costellism on machine segments of the Democratic Party, nor was there any doubt that Wagner has often shown himself to be a weak, vacillating and trans-

easily "bamboozled" member of the Board of Estimate.

Political observers, including trade unionists in CIO, AFL and Independent unions who campaigned to defeat Mayor Impellitteri in the primary, feared Halley's emphasis on Wagner's negative record, however true, could be grist to the mill of the Riegelman camp.

It was this Dewey-Wall Street crowd which these anti-machine and progressive-minded voters saw as the No. 1 enemy in the election.

Halley outlined the 10 points which will guide him in his campaign, adding that the details will be supplied later in the race.

Halley promised to save "\$50,000,000 a year by efficiency in the city government, outside of trans-

port."

It was recalled that early this year he urged a \$25 million slash in the transit budget. This would have meant wholesale layoffs and speedup among subway and bus

workers were lost by UE in the last year, in spite of intensive and expensive raiding by other unions.

"There is a crying need for unity in our country," Matles declared, "and this does not mean conducting a love affair between us and Carey, Reuther, Tracey of the IBEW or Hayes of the IAM."

He emphasized that labor unity must develop as a pressing need of the rank-and-file and not as a "deal" among top officials.

JOINT COMMITTEE

Delegates reported on efforts to achieve united action among the unions in the Harvester and Sylvania chains. The convention endorsed the formation of joint committees "to gain the broadest possible moves in the direction of establishing uniform rates for comparable jobs, uniform rates in given areas and other such specific economic items."

The convention approved a resolution which coupled the need for united labor action and the strengthening of the UE through a program of organization and consolidation. The position adopted declared: "The degree of influence that our policy for united action will have will be determined by our success in increasing our organizational strength."

43,543 NEW MEMBERS

The report of the general officers today revealed that UE today has bargaining rights in 1,039 plants covering 316,150 workers. A total of 43,543 workers joined the UE since the convention last year.

Director of organization James Matles indicated that only 6,000

The Butler bill was singled out as key anti-labor measure due at the next session of Congress.

Congressional hearings will be held in November on this bill which, according to UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald, will destroy the right of unions to select their own officers.

SHIPPERS HERE ASK USE OF T-H AGAINST DOCKERS

A bosses' demand for the government to give favorable consideration to the prompt appointment of a board of inquiry in accordance with the emergency disputes provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in order that the government be prepared to move promptly meeting this impending threat to our ports."

Union and company representatives continued to meet yesterday under auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The talks have been deadlocked as a result of the bosses' refusal to make a wage offer. The union is seeking a 50 cent hourly increase and other improvements.

The company group had announced that the AFL convention deliberation over expulsion of the ILA would not immediately affect the negotiations.

If the AFL does oust the ILA after an agreement is reached in the contract talks, the ILA would probably retain collective bargaining rights as far as the NLRB is concerned. The present contract expires on Sept. 30, and ILA leaders have threatened to strike the east coast if agreement is not reached by then.

TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED FOR ROSENBERG CHILDREN

"The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" has been established to provide for Michael Allen Rosenberg, age 10, and Robert Harry Rosenberg, age 6, the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was announced yesterday by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following persons, who have agreed to serve without fee or compensation: Shirley Graham, author; Yuri Suh, author; James Aronson, journalist; Professor Malcolm Sharp, Professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School, and Bloch.

All contributions should be sent to The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund, c/o Emanuel H. Bloch, Trustee, 401 Broadway, New York 13.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Economic Situation As the AFL Sees It

ST. LOUIS

THE REPORT of the executive council to the AFL convention in session here observes that employment and production has begun to "slacken." "What of the future?" asks a section of the report on the economic situation.

As in its analysis early this year, the AFL stresses the widening disparity between raising productivity and real wages. The heart of the AFL's theory is that capitalist economy can be continually sustained and kept at a high level if rising productivity is distributed to workers in the form of wage increases. The fact that wages have been falling behind a steadily rising productivity is the main cause for the AFL's apprehension.

The AFL is boastful over what it calls an "impressive improvement" in workers living standards since 1939. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures are cited showing that real spendable income (taxes taken into account) rose for factory workers with three dependents from \$23.62 a week to an average of \$34.67 in terms of 1939 dollars today. This AFL does not challenge this but notes that the \$72.04 manufacturing workers average in 1953 is \$10.17 a week short of the \$82.21 the Bureau of National Affairs estimates is necessary for a family of four for a "modest but adequate" living level.

Behind the current average of

more than \$72 weekly for manufacturing workers are the millions of workers in industries who earn far below that average, says the report. Workers in laundries average only \$40.16 or \$42.05 a week short of the "modest but adequate" standard. Those in department and general stores are still lower—\$43.80 a week below the standard, the report notes.

DURING THE 1949-52 period, the AFL report says, productivity jumped by 13.2 percent while average wages advanced only seven percent. During the year ending June, 1953, wage increases ran seven or more cents an hour for about two thirds of the workers covered by negotiations, the AFL estimates. But no estimate is given of the gain in productivity during that period. Even if the gain in productivity was no higher than the accepted annual rise of three percent, the wage gains for the year hardly affected the disparity between wages and productivity.

Meanwhile, the AFL expresses fear of the already developing trend towards an economic decline and conditions less favorable for wage increases. Military spending has already "reached its peak," and we "may expect some cuts in the coming year."

The sharp drop in farm incomes has already affected the industries producing for the farm market.

Expansion of consumer credit

"is approaching a limit" warns the AFL, noting that just in the period since May, 1952, when credit restrictions were lifted, total credit to installment purchasers rose by 20 percent and credit to automobile purchasers rose by 50 percent. The AFL feels that production of cars and other durable products is bound to fall off now. A slackening in the building industry is also noted.

THE AFL'S HOPE is that private industry would show the "initiative" to meet the threat of a depression and that the government would "supplement" where necessary with measures to "regulate" the economy "rather than dominate it."

There is no reference to foreign trade as an outlet for American goods. The general pattern of the AFL's international relations line is to oppose vigorously any trade with the Soviet Union or the countries allied with it.

After all the facts were put on the table, the AFL's program amounts to little more than a hope that business will show "initiative" to block a depression.

In his speech before the Building Trades convention some days before the AFL parley opened, George Meany took cognizance of the factors pointing to a depression and the lagging consumer market. He placed hope in "the market of its own people, the great masses of people. That is the dynamic economy of America."

But he added, "How far that can go in face of a recession is something no one can predict." Just a few minutes earlier he spoke angrily of the business people in the government who, he said, "seem to feel this is their administration and that they are going to run things the way they feel." That doesn't sound very encouraging to people who are asked to depend on the "initiative" of business to block a depression.

More Provocations By Secretary Dulles

By WILLIAM FOSTER

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Wall Street's U.S. Secretary of State, who arrogantly acts as though he were Eisenhower's boss in foreign affairs, continues and intensifies his efforts to instigate a general war in Asia. His latest maneuvers in this direction are his determined efforts to torpedo the Korean peace



negotiations and to expand the war now going on in Indo-China. This is the reality behind his hypocritical UN speech in which he tried to conceal his aggressive plans behind talk of "peace."

Dulles has long striven to develop the Korean situation into a broad conflagration in Asia. But he has suffered one major defeat after another. It was a real setback to his aggressive war plans when the American people and this country's allies turned thumbs down on the MacArthur plan—brought forward dramatically six months ago by Eisenhower and Dulles—to carry the Korean war, with all-out use of atomic bombs, across the Yalu river into People's China. And an even harder blow to Dulles' war schemes came when the peoples of the world, in the face of stiff U.S. government opposition, succeeded in bringing about a truce in the Korean hostilities.

Undeterred by these defeats at the hands of the international peace-loving masses, Dulles is still taking one step after another, to the end that the com-

ing peace conference over Korea may be wrecked and the way thus opened for resumption of the war on a general scale. The Secretary of State, with the aid of 15 stooge governments in Latin America and in the face of a big majority in the United Nations, has managed (for the time being at least) to keep India out of the peace conference. He believes that by keeping out the neutrals, especially, India, it will prove impossible to arrive at an agreement.

DULLES has also announced that the United States will review the results of the peace conference after 90 days, and, accompanying his ultimatum with violent war threats, he declares that this country's delegates will walk out of the conference, unless by that time it has worked out a peace in accordance with dictated U.S. (i.e., Wall Street) terms. From all this it is transparently clear that Dulles figures that by hanging a war ultimatum over the conference it will be unable to formulate a peace treaty.

As part of this pro-war sabotage of the peace negotiations in Korea, Secretary Dulles has entered into an agreement with the war criminal, President Rhee of South Korea, to the effect that American troops will remain in Korea indefinitely to give his reactionary regime assistance. By this move, Dulles hopes to defeat one of the major objectives of the negotiations, and with this to demolish the whole treaty—namely to get all foreign troops out of Korea. For if the U.S. is going to maintain its armies there, this is a warning that the North Koreans and Chinese, to forestall aggressions, must also keep their troops in the country.

BUT DULLES, undismayed by his defeats in Korea, is persevering in his efforts to set all Asia afire with war—so that Wall Street, hopefully, can take it over—is now super-busy in connection with broadening out the civil war in Indo-China. He wants very much to send American troops to fight in this area, but he is afraid to try this yet, in view of the profound unpopularity of the late Korean war. So he increases the financial aid to the French, who are trying in vain to stamp out the colonial revolution in their rebellious colony. Thus, the National Security Council, with the approval of the President, doubles the amount of assistance given the French for their war in Indo-China, running it up to the huge sum of \$800,000,000 for the coming year.

At the same time that he is thus intensifying this country's arbitrary intervention in this civil war, Mr. Dulles, with his usual arrogance, is emitting violent threats of war against People's China, the USSR, or any other country that conceivably might be moved to lend assistance to the Indo-Chinese people in this hour of trial. His idea is that the United States may help French reaction as much as it wishes, but friends of the Indo-Chinese people must keep hands off. This is the path of war and if continued it can only result in expanding dangerously this already menacing conflict.

Eisenhower himself laid these illusions to rest. He told the Governors' convention at Seattle that we've got to "hold" Indo-China so as to keep getting tin, rubber, tungsten and other raw materials.

For some people who call themselves Americans, this approach to the question of Indo-China is all right—so long as it pays off. But what if it doesn't pay off? What if this program is leading us into another debacle—even worse than our debacle in Korea? I want to deal with this prospect in tomorrow's column.

(Continued on Page 4)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

In Indo-China, Too (1) We Face a Debacle

tations. Dulles, the representative of Rockefeller, Morgan, duPont & Co., wants to heat up the war.

According to the Wall Street Journal's Washington correspondent (Aug. 15), negotiations might result in a "joint native government." But "State Department men say the Allied native forces are so weak, and anti-Red government men so inexperienced that such a joint government would make it possible for Ho's reds to take over Indo-China in a few months."

In other words, Indo-China's peoples might at long last get a government to which they consent. Peacefully, too.

So, continues the WSJ correspondent: "U. S. diplomats are mustering all their arguments to convince the French they should not accept the Red Chinese radio broadcast 'offers' of a Korea-like peace conference in Indo-China to end the fighting in that stormy area."

Second place, it takes some gall—even for a Wall Street corporation lawyer—to accuse countries now selling guns and equipment to the Viet Namese of continuing the war, when we've been underwriting the French colonialists for so long, these past seven years. At a time when the Soviet Union was up-to-its-neck in rebuilding Nazi-ravaged homes and factories, and when Chiang Kai-shek had thrown U. S.

transported and U. S.-equipped Kuomintang armies around the forces of Mao Tse-tung, the French colonialists were shooting and bombing Viet Namese villages from U.S.-made planes and tanks, with U.S.-made bombs and ammunition.

DULLES ALSO said the Viet Namese under Ho Chi Minh's leadership are no longer fighting for independence, since the French government last July promised to give Bao Dai full sovereignty!

This, too, was unadulterated double-talk.

First place, Dulles knows full well that "promises" of postwar French regimes to grant independence to the peoples of Indo-China have been about as good as Eisenhower's election campaign promises to get rid of Taft-Hartley and Jimrow. Since the Viet Namese rallied around Ho Chi Minh to liberate Indo-China from the Japanese (after Vichyites had surrendered it), the successors of the men of Vichy have issued a round dozen such promises. And broken them all! Another one now

means about as much to the peoples of Indo-China as another promise by Vincent Impellitteri not to raise the subway fare would mean to the people of New York.

Second place, Dulles knows full well he's not kidding anybody in Asia and Europe by pre-

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Daily Worker

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WATCH YOUR POCKETS!

WATCH YOUR pockets!

That is the best advice we can give after going over President Eisenhower's latest Boston speech.

With his shout that "no sacrifice is too hard to bear" in defense of freedom, Eisenhower is trying to soften the country for a new raid on the wages and savings of the average American family. The chances are that the White House is preparing to spring a Federal sales tax. This is the crookedest form of taxation known, since it hits the millionaire and the worker "equally."

To alibi some new tax raid, Eisenhower whipped out the old hokum about our peril from the Soviet Union.

This peril works in peculiar ways. It doesn't seem to affect the millionaires and the corporations. For them, the excess profits tax is going to be taken off come Jan. 1. But for the average American, the "peril" racket is going to be used to soak him with new tax grabs.

Of course, Eisenhower's peril spiel looked pretty sad because it happened to be timed with a new Soviet proposal to let the world junk the whole A-bomb and H-bomb stockpiling by outlawing these murder weapons under a UN inspection system.

NO MATTER how much Eisenhower and Dulles try to convince everyone that they face a possible Soviet aggression, most of the human race simply doesn't believe it anymore. Eisenhower is just using this worn-out theme to cloak a policy of easing the tax burden on the rich by loading new taxes on the common people.

This country is wasting billions of dollars because of a manufactured "peril" which doesn't exist. The country needs these billions for peaceful useful purposes.

But this means that the country insists on a White House policy based on sober world realities, not on bigoted fantasies. It means that the White House should sit down in a Big Four conference to get a world settlement leading to drastic cuts in wasteful arms spending.

Then we would end the disgraceful decline in our schools, city welfare, health care. We could stop the rising costs of transportation robbing our people everywhere.

If there is to be a real challenge of the Eisenhower Big Business policy, which all labor sees, there has to be a challenge to the whole malarkey about "perils" which don't exist, and which are the alibis for new tax grabs.

BALKING T-H FRAME-UPS

THE EISENHOWER Administration's attempt to weaken the trade unions with a rash of Taft-Hartley frame-ups has hit a snag in at least two important cases.

These are the cases of Anthony Valentino, former business agent of the CIO Packinghouse Workers of Camden, N. J., and the Ohio case of former U. S. Officer Melvin Hupman. As in the cases of Hugh Bryson, West Coast labor leader, and Ben Gold, fur union president, the government tried to slug them with 5-year jail terms on the McCarthyite charge that they falsely swore on T-H affidavits that they were not Communists at the time of signature and did not "support" or "affiliate" with the Communist Party. In the Ohio case, the jury was hung and refused to return a verdict of guilty. In the Camden case, the U. S. Court of Appeals said that the lower court did not have jurisdiction.

These are important victories. The Ohio case shows that the use of vile, lying stoopigeons to frame decent Americans solely for their political views—especially trade unionists—does not have the full support which McCarthyism hopes to achieve.

The T-H law is detested in the ranks of labor. The use of the "anti-Communist" Big Lie to pock into the affairs of labor has always been fraught with danger to all labor. The fight to stop these T-H prosecutions under the affidavit clause is a fight against the whole McCarthyite Taft-Hartley philosophy of union-busting. Labor ought to ask for the quashing of the attempted frame-ups of Bryson and Gold in the spirit of the Ohio jury refusal to play the tune of the stoopigeons.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Vital Issues at the Coming N. Y. State CIO Convention

By WILLIAM SCOTT and ARTHUR LONDON

THE NEW YORK STATE convention of CIO, opening Thursday at Long Beach, will meet when many crucial issues of foreign and domestic policy are demanding solution and when the people of our country and the world are looking to labor to give the sorely-needed leadership in the solving of key problems.

The CIO convention is meeting only a few weeks after the historic victory of the peace-loving peoples of America and world in bringing to an end the senseless, bloody slaughter in Korea. This was a victory wrested from the Eisenhower generals against their will. The Korean truce and the UN political conference have momentarily frustrated American imperialism in its efforts to spread the flames of war into a world-wide atomic adventure directed against the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic and the Eastern Democracies.

The Eisenhower-Dulles Administration, having lost in Korea, is now directing all its energies toward consolidating the reactionary victory of the Adenauer forces in Western Germany. Ever since the end of World War II, the United States has been pouring billions of dollars into Germany, striving in every way to resurrect and reactivate the neo-fascist forces of Germany, including the military machines of the officers corps and the Wehrmacht. Stimulated by the reelection of Chancellor Adenauer, Eisenhower and Dulles hope to make up for their defeat in Korea by organizing West Germany for new provocative ventures against the Eastern Democracies, the Soviet Union and Peoples China.

It is not accidental that the Adenauer victory, greeted by hosannas in the boss press in America, was utilized by Adenauer and his American advisors to launch an effort to smash the West German labor movement and to reduce it to a Hitlerian Labor Front fully subservient to the Ruhr magnates and West German warmongers.

CIO, together with all American labor, might profitably ponder the uncomfortable similarity between the West German events and the way America's insatiable cold and hot war policy spawned Taft-Hartleyism and McCarthyism.

U. S. WAR PREPARATIONS have added new burdens for the workers, while the big corporations are amassing unprecedented profits at the rate of \$44 billions annually.

Taxes are at an all-time high. Nearly 75 percent of the national income tax is drawn from families with incomes less than \$2,000 a year while between one-quarter and one-third of the worker's nominal wages are confiscated by direct and indirect taxes. Now the Eisenhower "Billion Dollar" Cabinet is discussing a national sales tax to make further inroads on labor's living standards.

Labor cannot afford to forget that this unparalleled weight of taxation is forced upon the workers by big business ruling circles to finance their war program which fattens the monopolists at the expense of the wage and salary workers who shoulder the lion's share of the tax burden.

THE STRUGGLE to win a lasting peace is the key and pivotal issue facing labor and all mankind. The foreign policy resolution of the recent conven-

tion of UAW-CIO, the nation's largest union, reflected the deep concern of its members for genuine peace and its fears of the Eisenhower-Dulles handling of world problems. The resolution states:

"Negotiation is no appeasement, neither in collective bargaining nor in international relations. Signing a good contract rather than calling a strike is not to sell out, but to advance, the cause of the workers."

"Out of our experiences we recognize there are two kinds of solution for the tension that grips the world today. We know that unless we find a way to talk it out, we shall be forced eventually to shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares to contemplate."

"Lasting peace has never been and never will be, won for the peoples of the world by war, but some day an enduring peace may be achieved through the long and patient process of negotiating settlements of international differences."

The Korean truce and the United Nations political conference, fruit of the world-wide peoples fight for peace, creates a situation where the profound working-class understanding of this UAW-CIO resolution, can, with vigorous labor backing, be translated into life.

Adlai Stevenson's support for Big Power peace talks should provide new incentives for labor to speak out on this issue. The New York State CIO will make a memorable and vital contribution to world peace if it makes such a policy statement the basis of its program in this convention and if it uses its great influence in our state to rally and lead labor and the people in a fight to implement such a policy.

A STABLE and lasting peace means in the first place a return to a national peace economy. It means scrapping the economic militarization program of the Eisenhower generals and monopolists. The war program has widened the gap between the handful of billionaires, who are adding new billions to their vast fortunes, and the millions of American workers who are becoming increasingly impoverished through high prices, increasing taxes, and the greater intensification of their exploitation through unconscionable speedup.

And here it should be noted that the war economy has had an especially brutal effect upon the Negro people, North and South. Not only have their living standards been slashed proportionately more than their white fellow workers. They have also been the victims of the sharpest attacks against their hard-won democratic gains in the up-hill struggle for first-class citizenship. It would be unthinkable that labor develop a fighting program without major attention to the question of Negro rights, economic and political.

CIO PRESIDENT Walter Reuther devoted a major part of his Labor Day message this year to the question of the nation's peace-time economy. Taking sharp issue with the concepts of the "inevitability of depression" because of the end of the war in Korea, the CIO leader declared:

"American labor is determined that there shall be no peace-time depression for we have the technical know-how and the economic resources to provide full and continuous employment for every citizen able and willing to work, making the good

things of life so necessary to satisfy the unlimited peace-time needs of the people."

"If we have the capacity to create full employment and full production making the weapons of war, we must also demonstrate the good sense to create full employment and full production making the good things of life for people in peace-time."

"What we need to do is to provide the American people—workers, farmers, white-collar, and professional groups—with sufficient purchasing power to balance our productive power."

Reuther also called for spending billions of dollars a year in a "positive offensive in the struggle against man's ancient enemies—poverty, hunger and disease."

WHAT IS NEEDED is a bold forthright program of struggle for peace and for a peace-time economy for the American people, and for the workers in the first place.

It is in labor's self-interest to fight vigorously for peaceful trade between all countries of the world. Peaceful trade means jobs and a higher standard of living for millions of Americans. The diligent foreign trade policy of the Truman-Eisenhower governments of "blockading the East" has already resulted in a 20 percent decline in exports since 1951. Farm products and consumers' goods have been even more drastically curtailed. With arbitrary high tariffs limiting imports, even other "Western" countries have been compelled to limit their purchases in the United States.

The cold-war "blockade" policy has produced a diversion of an immense share of American manpower and material resources from productive activity into production of war goods. It has also deprived some three million American workers of jobs which would be available if trade between East and West were resumed.

IT IS TO BE hoped that the 1953 New York State CIO convention will draw up a program of struggle for peace, for a peace-time economy, and for East-West trade to become a basic part of labor's economic and political program for 1954.

The composition of the Eisenhower Administration, together with the anti-labor policies pursued by it, has left little doubt among workers that the White House is anything more than a hotel for Economic Royalists.

The recent resignation of Martin P. Durkin, Secretary of Labor, served to expose the last shred of pretensions to "impartiality" by the Eisenhower government. The sending of Vice-President Nixon to speak to the national AFL convention this week will deceive no one who does not want to be deceived. Not only is this Republican administration brazenly anti-labor, but friends of labor are scarce in the Republican-controlled Congress. The 83rd Congress has already demonstrated its subservience to the monopolist-dominated Eisenhower Administration with its concern for the special interest groups: the munition-makers, the labor exploiters, the oil and power trusts, the cold-war strategists of the armed services. National CIO correctly characterized the beginning and end of Republican policy as the "take-away, give-away" program.

Without vigorous participation in political action, labor can expect little, if anything at all, from Washington, or, for that matter, from the Dewey regime of the White House in Albany.

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Halley

(Continued from Page 3)
employees.

Among city employees, Halley's \$50,000,000 "saving" plan was sure to create doubt and concern, even though he stressed that this economy was geared to eliminating "waste," "political" ties in city services. CIO, AFL and Independent municipal unions, particularly the CIO transport workers, have warned against "saving" plans at the expense of jobs, wages and security of city workers.

MAJOR PLEDGES

Halley's major pledges were:

• "I shall fight for the return to our city of control over transit. When we win that fight I shall present once more my program to give New York the lowest transit fare economically feasible, which I believe is the 10-cent fare."

• "I shall present a workable labor relations program for our city."

• "I shall establish political independence in the Board of Education by giving it the fiscal independence."

• "I shall fight for and get the fiscal solution for our city . . . it includes 2.5 percent real estate tax with approximate concessions to the owners of small homes and moderate priced cooperative apartments . . . when these things are accomplished we will have fiscal leeway to eliminate the more unpleasant nuisance taxes and to find some funds to give much needed salary increases to city employees."

Halley never explained why he would have to wait until "these things are accomplished" (the 2.5 percent realty tax legislation) before eliminating nuisance taxes and providing salary increases to municipal workers. He omitted the tremendous bonanza to big commercial and real estate through under-assessments, estimated at \$5 billion, and resulting in a loss to the city treasury of \$60 to \$125 million annually.

City fiscal experts—off the record—will admit that a proper valuation now of taxable properties would provide sufficient funds to raise salaries, abolish hardship taxes and permit a reduced tax assessment on small homeowners. So far, only the American Labor Party has been campaigning on this fundamental solution to the city's fiscal crisis.

Halley's reference to the Board of Education avoided the most menacing feature of the city's school system—McCarthyism which has dismissed more than 100 of the most competent teachers through witchhunts, created a reign of thought-control terror in the classrooms, and imposed as a member of the Board of Higher Education a boastful advocate of McCarthyism, Joseph Cavallaro.

Though Halley offered positive suggestions on many key bread-and-butter and social welfare issues affecting transit, the Negro people, housing, hospitals and other services, he failed to touch on the inter-relationship of all these matters to the question of world peace.

He did not mention Adlai Stevenson's proposal that the Democrats insist on negotiations with the Soviet Union to end the cold war

CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 3)

The most effective protection of labor's interests lies, of course, in the creation of an independent political party which arises out of the labor movement itself and the broad camp of political independents from various strata of the population. But the creation of such a party also depends upon the energetic participation of the labor movement in influencing the outcome of contests within the existing political parties, at all levels—city, state and national.

(The concluding article tomorrow will deal with labor and the city elections.)

and that the national administration keep the "conference door open" to end the threat of atomic horror. Halley talked as if the issue of peace or war with its immediate link to city budgets and federal and state allocations of funds for schools and hospitals instead of air raid shelters and red-hunt investigations, had no place in the municipal campaign.

It is no secret that Halley, personally is aware of this link. Whether he makes this connection during the campaign will depend on the pressure of the workers and independent peace-minded voters in unions and organizations supporting his campaign.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
cause of his militant trade union activities.

Out of Cleveland, there came \$10 from another old friend, who writes she had a "visit from a couple of slugs from the FBI, and sent them packing."

The contribution is in honor of Gus Hall, militant working-class leader now in jail for his struggle in behalf of labor, and in honor of all of you who are doing such a splendid job in keeping the Daily Worker going."

This is the first contribution we have received from Cleveland in the current plea, and the second from the entire state.

A "new voice" sends a dollar. "I am a new reader and my heart felt thanks to you and the host of others who are struggling toward the upkeep of decency and truth," says the enclosed note. Attached is another note to Sidney A. Fineklestein, suggesting he "bear along" with Lester Rodney in the current controversy on the feature page around the film "From Here to Eternity."

And whadya know? There is a note to Lester Rodney, with a \$10 contribution, signed S. A. F. Could it be? The note says:

"With hope for a Dodger victory and a Daily victory."

Connecticut readers again come up with a substantial contribution—\$76.50—collected through the state's Freedom of the Press Committee from workers all over the state. They're shooting up, but still have some to go to reach Michigan, which has in close to \$500, or nearly a third of its pledge of \$1,500.

There is also \$25 collected among workers in Allentown, Pa., and another \$5 from a Williamsport, Pa., reader. There are \$10 contributions from Manville and Newark, N.J.; Providence, R.I.; Buffalo, N.Y.; \$5 from Cortland, N.Y.; Butte, Montana; two from Philadelphia and one from St. Louis. There are also dollar contributions from Rochester, N.H. and St. Louis. One of the St. Louis fivers comes from a reader who has sent previous contributions to this campaign.

An east side, Manhattan, reader writes: "This is my first \$10 and I hope I can continue sending the same amount. Will send as much as possible every week and promise to speak to friends in my community to do the same." He signs himself "an old-time reader."

Those staunch backers of the paper in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant send another \$65—their third, or maybe fourth, response to the appeal so far. Midtown Manhattanites came in with \$35.01

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collected from neighbors, and a party in the Bronx yielded \$17. Yorkvillians collected \$18.

There were other individual contributions, especially from New York, some of which we'll have to acknowledge later.

United Nations

(Continued from Page 3)
behind glass and then be invited to look it."

Lodge's proposal to send someone to meet with the Chinese in Honolulu or Geneva or elsewhere actually reflected the pressure of British and Canadian circles who do not like the rigidity of the U.S. position but are not yet prepared to fight it.

The delegates of the 15 countries which fought on the American side are known to have met this morning before the UN debate and asked for some concession from Lodge which would ease the deadlock.

Selwyn Lloyd, the British spokesman, then made much of Lodge's proposal in the debate, but UN circles feel he was sucking on a pretty thin bone.

As matters now stand, the Korean issue could come up again in the UN's Political Committee next week, unless the U.S. moves to postpone debate until later in the year.

Meanwhile, a conference is scheduled on Oct. 28. But there is no agreement on who should attend.

Some quarters believe the U.S. does not really want the conference to be held at this time, and is using the current deadlock as an excuse to get out from under it, while making it appear that the Chinese and North Koreans—and Russians—are balking.

In the afternoon session, the Steering Committee approved the inclusion in the Political Committee's agenda of the Soviet proposals on "Measures to Avert the Threat of a New World War and Reduce Tension in International Relations." These were outlined in Andrei Vishinsky's speech on Monday morning. General policy debate will continue tomorrow, and for the rest of the week.

AFL

(Continued from Page 1)
boys' local in Seattle created a stir on the floor when he appealed that the ILA not be expelled but that the AFL go into the ILA and throw out the racketeers. He also had high praise for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Bridges. He described the hiring halls on the West Coast docks as "palaces of labor as an honor to labor."

He denounced those who shout "communism" at Bridges or others who do good things in labor. "You are a bunch of damn fools" to do that, and obtained surprisingly much applause on that.

The convention today heard former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin tell of the White House double-cross on promises to amend the Taft-Hartley Law. Durkin's appearance before the 700 delegates was clearly the signal for a demonstration of labor's increasing opposition to the Eisen-

DEAR READER:

We want to ask a very personal favor of you. If you are a housewife, or otherwise, do not punch a clock, come in between 11 a.m. & p.m.

It is very difficult to wait on everyone at one time, people have been crowding in between 3 and 7 p.m. As an additional incentive, "All purchases made before 3 p.m. an extra 5% discount. (Please don't ask for it after 3 p.m.) Big sale, woolen 54 in. \$1.30 to \$2.95 per yd. Big

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lower regime. Durkin was accorded a rousing ovation.

As head and delegate of the Plumbers' Union, Durkin charged again that the Presidential message containing 19 amendments to Taft-Hartley was ready for delivery to Congress July 31. It saw the light only when its full text appeared in the Wall Street Journal. The president at the Waldorf-Astoria assured him as late as Aug. 19 that the message would be delivered anyway, said Durkin. But on Sept. 10, Durkin continued, after a big business "public relations campaign" ran its course, "we met and he informed me that he had changed his position since the New York meeting and that he could no longer go along with the 19 amendments."

Durkin, giving a blow-by-blow account of his months of effort to get agreement on amendments, most of which, he noted, even the late Senator Taft favored, gave the lie to White House statements that no definite agreement had been reached.

Vice-President Richard Nixon, representing Eisenhower, will have an opportunity tomorrow morning to give the White House side of the story when he addresses the delegates. It was Nixon and Commerce Secretary Weeks who were reported most instrumental in scuttling the agreed-upon Presidential message.

The agreement was reached, said Durkin, after numerous conferences between representatives of his department and of the White House. He added, "We were told that all 19 amendments had the approval of the President. The White House representatives then proceeded to draft the President's message to Congress on amending the Taft-Hartley Act in keeping with the 19-point agreement.

"I read the message and approved it. When the White House representative stated that the agreement would be disclosed to the Secretary of Commerce, I raised the question of whether he would have a veto power. The answer was that the Secretary of Commerce could not exercise any veto power, and that he would be advised that the President had approved the 19 agreed-to Amendments."

The first excuse for holding up the message was the death of Taft. Then the Wall Street Journal spilled it.

"The document reproduced in the Wall Street Journal was no mere working paper," said Durkin. "It was an actual copy of the withheld President's message."

Durkin explained that while he had the final copy of the working paper on the agreed-to-message, "only the final message of the President bore at the bottom of the last page the tell-tale words, 'The White House.' It was the official proposed message of the President

which I personally never did have in my possession."

Shortly after the big business "public relations" drive got under way, said Durkin, "I learned for the first time that there was some reluctance on the part of the White House staff in carrying out the 19-point agreement."

Durkin handed in his resignation on Aug. 31 after several vain efforts to get the agreed-to White House action. On Sept. 10 the President told him he changed his mind.

Ironically, it is the late Sen. Taft who is being pictured to AFL delegates as a "Liberal" because he was described as having agreed to most of the proposed changes. Summarizing his experience, Durkin said it indicates that "they are far, far more conservative than even Sen. Taft."

Durkin had earlier described how the Department of Labor was seriously crippled by a cut in appropriations.

The convention earlier listened to several speakers, including a report of Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL's Department of Social Insurance, and J. Albert Woll, general counsel of the Federation. Sen. Symington used the AFL's platform mainly to attack the Eisenhower Administration for some air force cuts.

Commenting on Durkin's speech, president George Meany observed that newspaper editorials, following the resignation, almost unanimously said that a person who comes from labor and is in full sympathy with labor's objectives cannot qualify for a government post, although the Labor Department was specifically created to promote the welfare of the workers.

He read from a Sept. 4 clipping of the Wall Street Journal, which six days before the resignation described how five of the Eisenhower cabinet men will carry out the "Defeat-Durkin plan." The story stressed that these men, all business executives, would do so "because of their background."

"Well," said Meany, "if there is any validity to the idea that a person with special interest cannot head the Labor Department, what about the other men in the cabinet."

He named each of the Eisenhower cabinet team, and added:

"This raises another question, who owns whom? I always thought that when we elected men to office they held that office on behalf of all the people."

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The 'Great Dog Lorrimer' Is Still Barking Up the Wrong Tree

By DAVID PLATT

"When young folks build an altar
To the beautiful and true,
You may be sure the great dog Lorrimer
Will lift a leg thereto . . ."

In his splendid reply to the recent Saturday Evening Post smear of the Daily Worker, my colleague Max Gordon attributed the above lines to Sinclair Lewis in error.

They're from a celebrated poem titled 'The Black Hound Bays' written by George Sterling (a close friend of Jack London) and published in the old 'Mass' thirty-odd years ago.

Col. George Horace Lorrimer was editing the Saturday Evening Post in those days and buying up the cream of the writing profession to act as a pose for dealing with every protest against the ideals of Morgan and Rockefeller.

The stuff in the Post and other Curtis publications provided over by Lorrimer "is as standardized as soda crackers; originality is taboo, new ideas are treason, social sympathy is a crime", wrote Upton Sinclair years ago before he had abandoned the workingclass.

Lorrimer was one of the first magazine publishers to turn his writers loose on lurid stories about the Soviet Union, but the Post really went hog-wild in behalf of predatory wealth during the Palmer anti-labor raids of 1919-20.

Emerson Hough's SEP story "The Roundup" which "gloried in the raids upon the reds," stood out for its viciousness, wrote Sinclair. "And when police detectives stamped their heels into the faces of Russian Jewish working-girls, Major Hough literally screamed with glee."

George Kibbe Turner also joined the Lorrimer stables, turning out a red-baiting yarn called 'Red Friday' to order. Col. Lorrimer one time had a score of high-priced writers like these doing his dirty work. Some of them deserted the labor and Socialist movement for his filthy lucre.

However, there were a few incorruptibles like George Sterling who couldn't be bought. He put his feelings about the vendors of poisonous news into his 'Black Hound Bays'. The poem which is worth quoting in full begins:

If the young folk build an altar to the beautiful and true,
Be sure the great dog Lorrimer shall lift a leg thereto.

The lords of the nation go hunting with their dogs;
Some have the heart of tigers and some the heart of hogs.
On the path of the quarry the yapping mongrels pour,
And the keenest of the pack is the great dog Lorrimer.

Woo-hoo-hoo! O lords, spare not the spur!
Give me the white doe, Freedom, that I flesh my fangs in her!
I ha' hate for all wild hearts, bays the dog Lorrimer.

The men of the law make up the sniffling pack;
The writers of tales go forth upon the track;
The vendors of the news are zealous in the fore,
And loudest of the chase is the great dog Lorrimer.

Oh, lavish is his tongue for the feet of all his lords!
And hoarse is his throat if a foot go near their hoards.
Sharp are his teeth and savage is his heart,
When he lifts up his voice to drown the song of Art.

Master, be kind, for I, I too am rich!
I ha' buried many bones, tho my aging hide do itch.
I ha' buried many bones where the snowy lillies were.
I ha' made that garden mine," bays the dog Lorrimer.

He crouches at their feet and is glad of his collar
And the brand on his rump of the consecrated dollar.
For the humble at the gate he is loud in his wrath;
But no sound shall be heard when the strong are on the Path.

Give me the minstrel, the faun and wanderer;
Give me high Beauty—she shall know me for your curl
Woo-hoo-hoo-hoo," bays the dog Lorrimer.

If the young folk build an altar to their vision of the New,
Be sure the great dog Lorrimer shall lift a leg thereto.

The Saturday Evening Post is still carrying on the Lorrimer tradition with its stupid articles suggesting for the nth time that the Daily Worker is financed with "Moscow gold." But every action has its reaction. Many of our readers reacted like the Bolsheviks who sent a few bucks and a note saying "here's some 'Moscow gold' as my answer to the moronic lies of the SEP. I'm sure the DW will be published long after the Post is forgotten."

When I began this column today I had no intention of turning it into the appeal for funds that it has become. I am not good at writing appeals but I feel I have to tell whoever reads this that the Daily Worker is really in a bad way financially and needs all the help you can give it. I know from past experience—having worked for the paper during all but 7 of the 30 years of its existence—that you won't let us down. What you may not know is that funds are needed quickly—not next week—but right now. That's how serious it is.

Every dollar that you send will help shut the trap of the "yapping mongrels" with "hearts of tigers" and "some with 'hearts of hogs'" who are baying against the true, the good and the beautiful in our democratic way of life.

Thanks A. S. for \$5 and thanks to Topical Theatre, "New York's rising young people's theatre" for \$50. Grand total acknowledged to date: \$102.



Pudovkin's Great Film Contributions

Pudovkin's final film 'Vasil's Return' opens Saturday at the Stanley Theatre. The following article is by Sergei Gerasimov, the famed Soviet director of 'The Young Guard.'

By SERGEI GERASIMOV

With the name of Vsevolod Pudovkin is associated the birth of the Soviet cinema and its growth to maturity, its most important achievements in the creation of realistic productions for the people.

When Pudovkin's film Mother, based on Maxim Gorky's story of the same title, appeared on the screen, Pudovkin's name became widely known all over the world. Together with Sergei Eisenstein's Battleship Potemkin, Pudovkin's Mother was a sign-post, showing new paths for the development of the cinema the world over.

At the beginning, Pudovkin worked as an actor and assistant director, but very soon he met Kuleshov, and joined his studio.

In those early days Soviet film directors were finding and establishing new and hitherto unknown qualities in the cinema, as they strove to lead it out of the realm of "animated pictures" into the realm of an independent art, with limitless freedom in both time and space.

And yet it was in those very years that Soviet cinematography acquired practically all its greatest masters. Young people at that time, they were instinctively drawn to the powerful popular art.

I remember the first time I saw Mother, with a group of colleagues, young film workers, in a Leningrad cinema. The impression it made was so new, so powerful, so overwhelming, that we saw it through again. The second time the impression was the same; even stronger, as a matter of fact. Then we walked along the streets all talking at once, the way people do after witnessing a tremendous event.

What lay behind the impression made by the film, the deep and genuine upheaval which we, the spectators, experienced? That was our first encounter with the power of realism in cinema art. All the ingenious promises of the formalistic schools, which we young film workers had been thoughtlessly following collapsed like a house of cards.

After Mother, Pudovkin went from one creative achievement to another. He made The End of St. Petersburg, in which, treating of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he built up a series of amazingly powerful images and scenes showing a series of new and highly important laws of film expression that have enriched the language of the cinema.

Pudovkin's next film, Storm Over Asia, won a tremendous name for itself on screens all over the world.

A high opinion of expressive details, and an ability to find such details and lend them power as generalizations, have distinguished Pudovkin's work at all periods. They are characteristic of his latest productions as well. Each of his pictures leave some especially powerful, especially deep and clearly etched scene in one's memory. And that scene, as a rule, is not accidental, not secondary. For instance: in Admiral Nakhimov one cannot forget the heartbeat of the dying Nakhimov, the hollow beat that pervades the entire heroic finale. It is heard by the sailors, it is heard by the sea; and that beat becomes a powerful generalization—the heart of

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

Knocking at the Southern Assn. Door

THE SPOTLIGHT in the ever-advancing fight to rid our national pastime of discrimination now shifts to Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta is a member of the Double A Southern Association, which is the south's leading loop, and the biggest league in the land still holding the Jim Crow line.

But Atlanta is also a member of the Milwaukee Braves' farm system. And that's the story. Next Milwaukee farm team down the ladder is Jacksonville of the Class A Sally League, and this pennant winning club has three fine Negro prospects ready to move up. They are Henry Aaron, 19 year old 2nd baseman who was voted the league's Most Valuable Player; Horace Garner, hard hitting outfielder, and Felix Mantilla, highly rated shortstop from Puerto Rico.

Atlanta's own farm team, Fort Lauderdale of the Class B Florida International League, has two more Negro standouts—Winston Brown, 18 year old Panamanian who is one of the league's leading hitters, and George Randy, a neat fielding, 300 hitting infilder.

So it's obvious that baseball democracy is knocking at the door of Atlanta proxy Earl Mann and league proxy Charles Hurth.

Other cities in the Association are Birmingham, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis, Mobile, Nashville and New Orleans.

There is one of those "city ordinances" in Birmingham prohibiting Negro and white from playing on the same field. (Jacksonville once had one too). And Memphis is one of the few remaining cities which still barred Negro players from exhibition games this spring. In other cities in the loop, like New Orleans, Nashville and Atlanta, where mixed big league teams have played exhibition games, large crowds jampacked the stands (as of course they will in Birmingham and Memphis).

As a matter of fact, the annual "Dixie Series" between the playoff winners of the Southern Association and the Texas League has already started the process of bringing mixed baseball into Southern Association cities. Most of the Texas clubs have taken on Negro players following the great success of Dallas last year. Nashville beat out Birmingham Tuesday in the Southern playoffs for the right to meet the Texas winner in the lucrative series between the two Double A league. The inter-racial Dallas team will be the party of the second part. Since this series is an eagerly sought bonanza for the participants, it seems likely that had Birmingham won out, the old Klan city ordinance would have got lost in some garbage can.

I'll never forget the description members of the Dodgers gave me of that exhibition game in Atlanta a few years back which broke the ice. . . . People had come from miles around, whole families, in carts and hiking, to see the game. The segregated seats could not come close to holding all the Negro people so they were allowed to cover the terraced fence on the field.

When the Dodgers' Negro players first stepped on the field there was a roaring cheer from the Negro fans. Then came some boozing and hissing from the white stands. How much, I asked. Oh, considerable, was the reply, maybe a quarter of them.

But then a third thing happened. People in the white stands began to clap, and finally some began to stand up and then all those clapping stood up and clapped to dissociate themselves from the boozing. How many were there standing and clapping? at least one third of all the white fans, was the estimate, maybe half.

So there was the bedlam of the first moment of the first mixed ballgame in Atlanta history—the roar of welcome, the hisses, the standing up and clapping. . . . Quite a moment in the history of a city.

From what I've heard from Negro players who have pioneered on southern league teams, the hissing and open hostility, at least in the home town, fades away completely as the season progresses. Any confirmed racists who go to the games do their hissing internally as the season progresses and the basic sportsmanship and appreciation of ability of the majority of people, north, south, east or west, is given a direct challenge and comes into play.

Dep't of Objectivity

THANK GOODNESS for United Press baseball writer Steve Snider! He has given me a weapon with which to ward off charges of not being objective about Dodger players!

Other day, in "voting out loud" on the big league Allstar team for Sporting News, I named four Dodgers. They were Hodges at 1st base, Snider in center field, Furillo in right field and Campanella catcher. Along comes the UP scribe today to make his vote public, and he names those four Dodgers and adds Pee-wee Reese at shortstop!

This difference between Reese and Rizzuto at short was the only difference between the UP man's ballot and mine. The rest of the team is identical, with the four Dodgers, Schoendienst on 2nd, Al Rosen on 3rd, Musial in left field and Roberts, Porterfield and Spahn the three pitchers.

But the man said Reese instead of Rizzuto. So you see my team was really objective, as announced.

\$\$\$\$ Acknowledgments

THANKS TO "Freedom of the Press" of Newark for \$10 sent to the paper's fund drive through this column. Also received: \$10 from Little Paul, \$10 from O. E. who recalls Germany and writes "Dear Lester, it all looks and smells like Germany in her 1930 decade. To help America overcome it in the 1950's and keep you going. . . ." Anonymous of New York, \$15. Long Island City reader \$5. Carl J. of Brooklyn \$2.

Previously acknowledged	\$370.25
Received today	52.00
Total sent here	\$422.25

the great Russian admiral is stopping.

And Pudovkin himself, the maker of the picture, is such a new man—with his vital interest in sports, in science, in all the arts, his bright, vigorous and youthful outlook on the world, his devoted work for the welfare of the world, for the tranquility of people on

as possible, the complex inner earth.

Interview Spurs Union Drive to Save Wells, Negro Facing Death on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A personal interview with Wesley Robert Wells, Negro prisoner facing death for throwing a cuspidor at a guard, has inspired two members of the Warehousemen's Local 6 fair employment practices committee to step up their efforts to save his life.

Richard Moore, chairman of the committee, and Ace de Losada, visited Wells last Friday in behalf of their group, which is interested in the circulation of the Wells defense petition in their union.

De Losada commented:

"If people could only see and talk to him like we did, they'd work their heads off to save his life. . . . I know we're going to start checking on the Wells petition right away."

Local 6 entered the Wells defense campaign by passing a resolution urging clemency for the Negro prisoner and issuing a petition to shop stewards in all the big warehouses.

De Losada and Moore, who were elected by their committee to visit Wells, found him in good condition and confident that the developing campaign can save his life.

His long fight for prison rights, which is partially responsible for

his situation today, has apparently aided some improvements in prison conditions, De Losada said. "Wells says Warden (Harley O.) Teets has done more in two years in charge of San Quentin, than he has seen in the last 25 years in prison."

Wells' letter writing in his effort to save his own life was an important part of the conversation as his right to continue writing has been curtailed arbitrarily.

In his own words in one letter he had explained what happened to cause him to be sentenced to death under an obscure California law:

"Dr. Day, the prison doctor . . . examined me and told the guards to get me out of solitary—that I was sick and needed treatment and was abnormal from fear and tension.

"Instead of treatment, they put men on trial before a prison court, clubbing me. I threw the cuspidor," Wells wrote from the death house. These are the kind of letters that have been cut off by prison authorities.

He has asked letters demanding the restoration of his full writing privilege under the law be sent to Richard A. McCree, director of the state department

of corrections at Sacramento.

Local 6 has been added to the "approved" correspondence said De Losada. Teets told him any group could be added on request.

Personal mail and visits were also called for by De Losada. The letters should be addressed to Wells at P.O. Box 24155A, San Quentin, Calif. Money for cigarettes and chocolate may be enclosed.

Wells emphasized the importance of sending letters to Gov.

Earl Warren, urging him to grant executive clemency, and to Walter A. Cordon, chairman of the adult authority, suite 33, Ferry Bldg, San Francisco, urging that he request Warren to grant clemency.

De Losada pointed out that the circulation of the Wells petition is limited in time by the fact that the Supreme Court may rule on Wells' appeal when it reconvenes Oct. 1. The petition is in the form of a supporting brief.

Chicago CIO Hits Housing Project Curb on Negroes

CHICAGO.—The CIO here has demanded that more Negro families be moved at once into the Trumbull Park Homes, where 750 police have been stationed for weeks to guard against racist mob violence.

The Cook County Industrial Union Council also issued a blast against city officials, stating that the tense situation at the project is due to the fact they have been "derelict in their duties as public servants."

The CIO demanded that the Chicago Housing Authority immediately implement its recent decision to abandon Jimcrow in all projects. This decision came after union groups here showed that the racist mobs had been encouraged by a policy of appeasement which led to the barring of Negroes from four federal projects over a period of 15 years.

The new CHA decision calls for the moving of Negro families into these four projects whenever that becomes consistent with maintaining "law and order." It was pointed out that since the Trumbull Park project is already being patrolled by police, this would be a suitable time for additional Negro families to be moved in.

At present, the only Negro family in the project is that of Donald Howard, who occupancy on Aug. 5 was followed by the incitement of mob violence in the community, led by real estate interests.

The CIO council declared that the fines levied against racist hoodlums arrested at the project has been too light and that jail sentences should be imposed.

The situation at the project remained tense, with the mobsters still carrying on under-cover assaults and threatening to bomb the project.

Main sources of this racist incitement are reportedly the South Deering Improvement Association, the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the newspaper, *The Daily Calumet*.

Each day, the community paper has been carrying articles and specially prepared "letters," inflaming mob action against the Howard family.

URGENT CALL

Brooklyn Volunteers to aid Charney Campaign

Brooklyn volunteers for George Blake Charney are urged to report today and the rest of the week at 1878 Third Ave. (nr. 103d St.). Headquarters will be open from 10 A.M. Those working are to report directly from work. Food will be served. Take IRT Lexington local to 103d St.

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